Amendments to the claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of claims:

Claims 1-7 (canceled).

Claim 8 (previously presented): A method for inducing release of $^{13}CO_2$ in exhaled air comprising intravenous administration of secretin and oral administration of a ^{13}C-triglyceride to a subject.

Claim 9 (previously presented): The method according to claim 8 characterized in that the ^{13}C-triglyceride is the mixed triglyceride glyceryl-1,3-dioctadecanoate-2-octanoate-1-^{13}C.

Claim 10 (previously presented): The method according to claim 8 wherein the intravenous administration comprises intravenously administering to the subject 1 clinical unit (U) of secretin per kilogram of body weight of the subject within about 15 to 30 minutes.

Claim 11 (previously presented): The method according to claim 9 wherein the oral administration comprises orally administering to the subject 200 mg of the mixed triglyceride with a test meal.

Claim 12 (previously presented): A method for measuring an induced release of $^{13}CO_2$ comprising inducing the release of $^{13}CO_2$ in a subject according to claim 8 and measuring the release of $^{13}CO_2$ in the exhaled air of the subject before and after intravenous administration of secretin and before and after oral administration of the ^{13}C-triglyceride to the subject.

Claim 13 (previously presented): The method according to claim 12 characterized in that the ^{13}C-triglyceride is the mixed triglyceride glyceryl-1,3-dioctadecanoate-2-octanoate-1-^{13}C.

Claim 14 (previously presented): The method according to claim 12 characterized in that measuring the amount of $^{13}CO_2$ is effected by isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS) or non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy (NDIR).

Claim 15 (previously presented): The method according to claim 12 wherein the intravenous administration comprises intravenously administering to the subject 1 clinical unit (U) of secretin per kilogram of body weight of the subject within about 15 to 30 minutes.

Claim 16 (previously presented): The method according to claim 13 wherein the oral administration comprises orally administering to the subject 200 mg of the mixed triglyceride with a test meal.

Claim 17 (currently Amended): A method for diagnosing exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI), comprising

- measuring an increase of $^{13}CO_2$ in the exhaled air of a subject according to claim ~~13~~ 12 and
- comparing (i) the increase of $^{13}CO_2$ in exhaled air of the subject with (ii) a previously measured increase of $^{13}CO_2$ in exhaled air of a healthy subject to the same measuring used for the exhaled air of the subject.

wherein a delayed or reduced release of $^{13}CO_2$ in the subject as compared to the healthy subject indicates a diagnosis of EPI in the subject.

Claim 18 (previously presented): The method according to claim 17 characterized in that the ^{13}C-triglyceride is the mixed triglyceride glyceryl-1,3-dioctadecanoate-2-octanoate-1-^{13}C.

Claim 19 (previously presented): The method according to claim 17 characterized in that measuring the amount of $^{13}CO_2$ is effected by isotope ratio mass spectroscopy (IRMS) or non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy (NDIR).

Claim 20 (previously presented): The method according to claim 17 wherein the intravenous administration comprises intravenously administering to the subject 1 clinical unit (U) of secretin per kilogram of body weight of the subject within about 15 to 30 minutes.

Claim 21 (previously presented): The method according to claim 20 wherein the oral administration comprises orally administering to the subject 200 mg of the mixed triglyceride with a test meal.